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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returns they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Doing Good.

Declining the Citizens nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn in October, 1895, Judge GATNOR wrote:

" I saw early that it is not those in public offic the de the most good."

For the first time in a good many years Mr. GAYNOR has an opportunity to do the most good of which he is capable to his fellow citizens. Why not ive him the chance?

Of Speech and Silence.

This is the text for diplomatists:

"The tongue is an unruly evil, full of ison.". It has come to be the custem for the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's to be an accomplished grator, lecturer and corner and we don't find that the representawn speech or pen; and the recent refival of "Called Back" should remind all olders of or candidates for diplomatic afest for them and that letter writing palatable. hould be dry, formal and official.

en, really use to shake his fist at the perils for the next six months! WASHINGTON in his home but full of the sincere milk of wisdom.

After several weeks of anxiety our statesman has passed. There is no longer any reason to fear that any new evil has befallen the Hon. DEMOSTHENES DAVENPORT. He has not sustained any injury, suffered any change; he is not dead; he is only forgotten. The proof of this lies in the fact that he is again talking about direct nominations. Perhaps he has been talking about them all the time and the development of matnaturally obscured this detail of casual ignificance.

However much we may regret it, we Our stage, our political boards are so encumbered with villains, with sombre, sorrow evoking villains, that we cannot well spare one who wears the cap and bells so naturally, with such perfect selfpossession, as the Oneida statesman.

The trouble with the vogue of DEhis best joke first and never again equalled it. . This is not an unusual misdestined to be fatal. When the Oneida voter declared in loud and ringing tones that he would serve on no committee DAVENPORT as a real humorist in the about. minds of millions.

burst of laughter a kindly predisposi- inhumanly. Every one who knows tion to grin whenever the great humor- anything about this unpleasant matter ist's name was mentioned. Every one knows this and knows also that the to the author of so splendid a jest. For useless and indefensible sufferings that several months he was the most laughed accused persons undergo. at man in this broad State; the mere mention of his name excited the risibilities of untold thousands. Without DEMOSTHENES

was ever interested in his remedy, no drinkable coffee. one even cared a rap about his cureall;

personality. sphere. But all this is now passed. the situation; it is sad, but it is inevitable.

Further Triumphs of Science.

The Department of Agriculture has just achieved another of those triumphs of scientific wisdom and profundity which for long years have made it drug inspection, of course acting under the inspiration and control of the great and only Tama JIM, has announced that although it finds the present methods of shipping oysters, clams and other shellfish dangerous and injurious, it will do nothing to interfere with them until May 1. Whereupon the chorus of admiration lifts up its voice in praise and commendation. Great is the Department, and forever celebrated are its spokesmen and agents!

It has apparently just been ascertained, though the facts have been notorious for years, that the subjection not only fatal to the flavor of the bivalve but distinctly perilous to the consumer thereof. This subjection has been contrived in many ways, some direct and others incidental, as, for instance, immediate contact with ice; but it has long been known that the ovster delivered 100 miles from the bed or the wharf comes to the consumer flooded with fresh water, destitute of its original flavor, and fit for consumption only after an abundant bath in tomato or walnut catsup, horseradish, or some tone layer; and there the country has other potent condiment. The oyster been fortunate in its talkers, albeit itself is dead for all gustatory purposes e of them have talked too much and has to be revived by artificial means. Whether it is wholesome or not, who tives of other Powers are in the habit of knows? Strong men in large numbers spouting. At any rate, no diplomatist have died presumably of typhoid after can be convicted of folly save from his eating, others have suffered from socalled "ptomaine poisoning," and still others, escaped by a miracle, have wondered why the oysters needed so ories that suppressed oratory is the much vicarious flavoring to make them But the final action of the Depart.

"There has been so much said, and ment of Agriculture, operating through in the whole so well said, that I will the board of food and drug inspection, not occupy your time." That or some- is what excites our special curiosity. thing like it was, if we remember, the It already knows that the methods of formula of Mr. HALE'S "My Double"; shipment now employed are vicious and ard prescribed by the War Department and it is a safe and sound formula for demoralizing: it must have known it and made necessary by the exigencies diplomatic eloquence. But the best long ago, and yet it postpones action way, perhaps, is to be silent and so on that knowledge until next May, acquire a tremendous reputation for leaving the shippers and handlers free Did choleric John Adams, a for the whole ensuing season, and subian of much experience in courts and jecting the consumer to notorious

This is paternal Government. Per and growl: "You damned old fool, if sonally we do not assent to its pretenyou hadn't kept your mouth shut peo- sions and activities. In our opinion it ple would have found you out"? An would be much better to leave the innvention and an allegory, no doubt, dividual to his own perceptions. But it has come to pass that we are enveloped in Government solicitude, officially provided with warm underclothes and

serviceable overcoats. public. The same might be said of beef, a serried and fearless band, headed mutton, game and all the rest of it upon by General Rufus N. Rhodes in silk which the blight of "Government inspec- hat and statesman's frock withal, but tion" has descended. These are parlous

The Bad Example of the City.

ters and men of real importance has court is now, as it has been for years, upon TAFT's election as "a benediction a filthy place, unfit for human use. If it were owned by a citizen or a private corporation it would have are bound to confess that the public been condemned by the health aueems to be tiring of DEMOSTHENES, thorities and closed up long before We do regret it sincerely, we do in fact Mr. McClellan became Mayor. Every bemoan it as we bemoan the passing of person having any knowledge of courts to erupt on November 3, and if so to every good joke, the exhausting of every and police affairs has known of its consource of health giving laughter, the loss dition. Yet to-day the Mayor and a body of anything so infinitely appealing to of eminent citizens are to go solemnly Birmingham even at this early date the slightest sense of the ridiculous as to the court in order to be convinced that the community wants a less hectic the Hon. DEMOSTHENES DAVENPORT. that what thousands of men and women have testified to is true.

It is to be hoped that the Essex Market court will as a result of this inspection for the reopening of RHODES. be decently housed. But will the Mayor and his pompanions consider their duty, complete when they have peeked into this one pesthole? Will they ignore the police station cells into which arrested persons are put to contract filth diseases MOSTHENES, we suspect, is that he made police station cells into which arrested his best joke first and never again persons are put to contract filth diseases. and suffer the tortures inflicted by verfortune of humorists, but it is a mistake min? There are station house cells in New York that repeat the condition of "dungeon cells" of the Middle Ages, so far as their bad sanitary condition is to investigate direct primaries because concerned. Into these the drunken, the he knew all about the subject and had sick, the innocent, the young and the is preparing to do it. exhausted the sources of information old are thrust pending their transfer to himself a whole State laughed. It was the courts. Nor is this a hidden mata hearty, spontaneous, sincere laugh, ter, for the subject has been discussed good to hear, pleasant to share. It time and again in the newspapers in the stablished the Hon. DEMOSTHENES hope that some reform might be brought

There even resulted from the original prisoners in New York are treated felt that at least an extra smile was due public is entirely indifferent to the

The War Games to Go On.

It turns out that the War Department hesitation we venture the assertion that never contemplated excluding the Nano man ever made himself more ridicu- tional Guard from the so-called war lous with less effort and in less time than games because the troops in the campaign in Massachusetts suffered, in in-Te is a pity, therefore, to have to record dividual cases, from sore feet, shortness the solemn fact that even the smile has of breath, colds in the head, physical Mr. gone, that what was once a source of breakdown and even from pneumonia. Peters. There are articles on initiation marks pleasure has become a mere nuisance. It has always been our opinion that they, Like the clever vender of quack medi- would have endured its rigors better cine who catches a crowd by his wit and and enjoyed the experience more barholds them for ten minutes, only to ring the emptying of the reservoirs of la

has heard him, the Hon. DEMOSTHENES commissaries had supplied them with DAVENPORT has had his day. No one at least two square meals a day and

We do not doubt that the forced the laugh was for him, and having had marches, on the one side to turn the States, is now on his way to Washington it he should have rolled up his pack, enemy's flank and on the other to hurl to resume his official duties. The most thrown it over his shoulders and gone back an insolent foe, were regarded as on to a new field as yet untouched by intolerable and unnecessary hardships the leaven of his laughter provoking by guardsmen who received their seasoning in counting rooms and dry goods We are sorry to part with DEMOS- stores and went to the field almost with THENES, as we have said; his possibili- pens behind their ears, neither pedesties in his own field were respectable if trians, nor sportsmen, nor athletes not superlative. With his qualifications | That the physical condition of some we believe a far greater success might guardsmen is always good we are aware, have been attained in a useful if humble but after all these are the exceptions -the majority of the men are not ready When a humorist begins to take him- at a moment's notice to undergo a seself seriously he must abide the con- vere test of their leg muscles and lung sequences. As for ourselves, we accept capacity, such as is required of them when the commander of the Red Army attempts to double up the right wing of the Blue. Most of the guardsmen do indeed survive the ordeal, getting through it creditably enough, but there are those who straggle, give up, confess disability, and have to report sick. Add justly famous. The board of food and a cold rainstorm to the ordinary wear and tear of hard marching and there is a crop of complaints that beset the ears of War Department officials and start the rumor on its rounds that the National Guard will be spared such privations in future by the simple expedient of having no more war games. ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Assistant

Secretary of War, a part of whose duty it is to look after the interests of the National Guard in its relation to the Regulars, now announces that there is to be no modification of his plans to bring the Guard up to a high degree of efficiency. Not only are State troops of oysters to fresh water influences is to be brigaded with Regulars in joint manœuvres in alternate years, but the Guard will again engage in campaigns, such as were lately fought in Massachusetts, to prepare it for active service. No weaklings will, however, through the shipment of the eyster in be allowed to participate in war games. Furthermore, organizations known to be equal to the strain by actual achievement will be preferred, and in all cases medical officers will be required to certify to the fitness of individuals. This is the decision that was to be expected from the War Department, and it must give General OLIVER, who understands the strength as well as the imperfections of the militia force, the

greatest pleasure to make it public. The National Guard does not attain to the efficiency of Regulars by wearing the same service uniform and carrying the same weapon; the Guard may go through its drill with machinelike precision and excel in target practice, but without intimate contact and cooperation with the Regulars and without the experience of campaigning in the open, which necessarily means some hardship. empty stomachs occasionally as well as stiff tendons and aching backs, it will still be but a dress parade body of volunteers and fall far short of the standof national defence.

Rhodes of Birmingham.

A turmoil of special fury rages in Birmingham, Ala. The Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT is due in Birmingham November, 34 and all eyes are new fixed upon General Rufus N. RHODES, editor of a local newspaper and a person of unusual grace and vigor.

When Mr. TAPT visited Augusta, Ga. some time last year he was challenged. "held up" and variously badgered by parts, addressed and spoken to, until he felt his waist in the hope that he was We refer the oysters to the general dwindling under it. Among these was immitigably vocal and bursting for an times, and we must resign ourselves to opportunity of speech. He got it beyond peradventure, and among other things he said, while his collar melted visibly and his shirt stuck to him like a flaxseed The Essex Market City Magistrate's poultice, that the Southern people looked from God Almighty Himself over their

own protest. It wasn't particularly lucid, but the day was warm, and Rurus is something more than stout. The present question is whether "the General" will be permitted what extent. We gather from certain wails and forecasts emanating from tone and a more coherent expression of enthusiasm, but we cannot sympathize with that selfish wish. A nation yearns

B-r-r-r-h! But what a speculator in meteorology the Wizard isl

Mr. JAMES JEFFRIES sees his duty, and judging from his remarks about the incompetency of Mr. JACK JOHNSON he

The bibulous gentleman who telephoned to the police to tell them what he thought of them was at least discreet. Disgruntled persons who express their inmost thoughts on this subject to police The simple fact is that physically men in the flesh usually visit a hospital on their way to the Magistrate's court.

Helping Somebody's Fish Story. From Tit-Bits.

Inside a salmon a fishmonger of Wallingford, Berks, discovered an iron chisel five inches long and half a pound in weight.

In the Belly of the Fish.

Jonah stepped ashore.
"I left my records in the whale." he observed. Anybody who wants to see them can go after It was noticed that none questioned his exploit.

In the Bustingian Magazine for September Mr., B. Havell writes on symbolism in Indian art. Ir. G. F. Hill on Italian bronze statuettes and Ir. J. Tavenor Perry on the campanili of St. on Sheffield sliver plate and on French Renaissan furniture and the usual interesting short notes. The frontispiece represents the Fra Angelico Madonna" belonging to Mr. 4, P. Morgan, it is accompanied by editorial comments on collectgrow stale and tiresome when every one heaven on their devoted heads—if the illustrations of Oriental pottery in America.

FRANCE AND THE PAYNE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- A despatch from Paris announces that M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United important of these duties, at the presen time, is the adjustment of the France American tariff relations. The existing treaties terminate, by denouncement within the next few weeks, and the terms of the Payne bill will then become operative. By the terms of Section 2 of that bill, unless France shall before the first of next April show to the satisfaction of President Taft that the French tarif does not "unduly discriminate" against the products of the United States. products of France on entering Amerian ports will be subject to the rates provided in the Payne bill plus an addition

of "25 per centum, ad valorem. The despatch says that "it is under stood that to avoid a tariff war France is now prepared to offer her minimum rates similar concession from America, but it is also understood that the list of such concessions is rather limited." It is far from certain that the provision of the Payne bill is open to a construction that would make any such arrangement a possibility. To assume that the bill may be so construed is to assume that it em powers the President to enter into such reciprocal trade relations with other countries as may seem to him desirable If France gives to any other nation on perchandise competing with any Amercan product offered in its market a lower rate of duty than is given to the America product it is difficult to see why such an dvantage does not constitute an "undue

The possible element of elasticity in the measure appears in the phrase "and that such foreign country accords to the agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent. This phrase does not harmonize with what appears to be the purpose of that section of the law. The law provides for the imposition of the additional tax, automatically and in all cases, "excep as otherwise specially provided for in The exception is "that whenever after the thirty-first of March. 1910, and so long thereafter as the President shall be satisfied, in view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, that the Government of any foreigh country imposes no terms or restric tions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations. harges, exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured or other product of the United States which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof' the additional 25 per cent, shall not be

This does not seem clearly to provide for a reciprocal exchange of selected articles, the selection to be left to the President. It declares that no unduly discriminating terms or restrictions of any kind shall be imposed on "any agri-cultural, manufactured or other product of the United States," directly or indirectly, if the minimum tariff is to be extended. It is not at all clear that the can be applied, for instance, to a part of our imports from France while other imports from that country are admitted on not clear that we could give to France our minimum rates on wines and cotton goods and pottery in exchange for her minimum rates on coffee, machinery and dressed hides, assuming the exchange to be "re-ciprocal and equivalent," while imposing our maximum rates on silks woollens a

comobiles and other French products. When the Payne bill was under consid eration our legislators were so absorbed special interests of their constituents and this applies to Democrate as well as to Republicans, that Section 2 was not analyzed in all its parts and meaning. A nore careful review and clearer interpre tation may yet be necessary.

The First Lord Monteagle.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: In my cop of Ben Jonson a former owner has marked Epi gram LX, with the following marginal note: What would Ben have said of the man they dared to make Lord Mounteagle to-day 10th Aug., 1839?

Can you say who the unfucky person was when eing raised to the peerage raised this Briton's ir BROOKLYN, October 18. A. E. SEERWOOD.

Thomas Spring-Rice, 1790-1866; M. P. for imerick 1820-32; for Cambridge, 1832-30; Chancellop of the Exchequer, 1835-39 created Baron Monteagle of Brandon county Kerry) September 5, 1839.

An Ancient Meledrama

TO THE EDITOR OF TRE SUN—Sir: Verily truth is stranger than fiction, for we have in the Cook-Peary story an almost exact repetition of the old (ashloned melodramas we used to see at the Bos

ton Theatre and Museum.

The "synopsis" of events usually ran similarly. Thus, Act I., "The mysterious trip to the north," "forebodings of fil." &c. (An interval of two years is supposed to elapse between first and second acts). Act II. "News from the north." The plot thickens (enter Hawkshaw), "The car nd the mouse"—"an unexpected disclosure!"
As a finale we only need "the triumph of Hawkshaw" (bracelets and all), hurry sourry music an a quick curtain. To the practiced analyzer of fictitious plots by inference you can guess most of the last act by incidents of the first. W. G. DORCHESTER, Mass., October 18.

Relief for Voters.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: For the more convenient inspection of the ballot to be voted on November 2 would it not be well to supply an extending machine? Something between a coat hanger and a lazy tongs in each booth might answer the purpose. Wing Tipps. New York, October 18.

TO THE Entron OF THE SUN-Sir: Monie, Netz & Co., registered plumbers, Scranton. Pa., should be good on the face of it without other indone-

SCRANTON, Pa. October 15, 1909. The course is cleared and Fasher Knick, A seasoned starter, hollers "Go!"

A seasoned starter, notions (10): The racers are "het up" and guick Mud flies around from top to toe, lome loudly praise, while others soof, it is indeed a lively show. The thrilling race is on-they're off!

The stakes are high, you bet they'll stick-None tries to hide his penny wick
Beneath the bushel's rim, and so
Each burns with blue and sulphurous glow,
The sceptics, with a warning cough,
See shadows moving to and fraThe thrilling race is on—they're off

A classic joust, all swift and slick. And Epictetus comes to throw Round this benighted balliwick Some maxims that we didn't know And yet amid the genial flow

Bright and inspiring off the Hos-Brau, bets seem to be coming alow The thrilling race is on they're off: Prince of old Machiavellit Know
That now's the time your hat to doff NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

Recent changes in the Government are such as to produce misgivings among the

such favorable auspices, is apparently being bowled over by the members of his own family. Rumor credits him with being "henpecked" by his mother and mother-inlaw. Recent appointments clearly indicate that the Prince Regent's family have imdvantage of the present opportu rehabilitate the fortunes of individual mem bers of the family. The younger brothers of the Regent and other young princes of the imperial clan are being appointed to the imperial clan are being appointed to impostant Government positions, in some ew offices being created for them, for

tion save that of being members of the im

The next younger brother of the Regent

Prince Tsai Hsun, has been appointed bead of the new navy department they are trying to bring into being and is aring to start upon a six months tour of the world to study navy matters Prince Teal Tao, the second younger brothe of the Regent, has been placed at the head of the newly formed advisory council of defence, or imperial military secretariat. The characters indicating this new board, office or committee are variously translated It is supposed to be a supervising cour of both navy and army matters and as such is the mouthpiece of the Throne as well as the final channel through which matters Tao and Prince Yu Lang are jointly the heads of this new Government organ. In addition to this they are at the head of all matters relating to the formation of the Imperial Guard Corps, also a new project. military matters; peither have they had any experience other than that gained by

The aged statesman! Chang Chih-tung, probably the ablest man in the Govern-ment at present, has been absent from his duties for about forty days, estensibly on sick leave. It is currently reported that he protested to the Prince Regent upon the appointment of these young princes and also pointed out to him the dangers of arousing more discontent and hostility to the Government. It is said that he was sharply rebuked by the Prince Regent and to "mind his own business." He at once this has been extended a further twenty days and he is not yet well enough for

Prince Yu Lang as the imperia

ican battleships last fall.

The appointment of the young prince has another serious feature besides that of putting men in places for which they are totally unfitted. Probably the least obof the Manchu rule has been the maint nance of a parity between the Manchu and Chinese officials in high places in the central Government. This is being now dis-regarded by the Regent, evidently with desire to strengthen the Manchu upon the throne as well as to provide places for certain impecunious members of the imperial clan. Many old timers consider more than any other one act to give all nite grievance against the Throne and to states' rights squabbles and interprovincial jealousies. Once the Chinese as a race united against the Manchus the days

The keen interest shown by Mr. Taft formation of a financial group to further all American residents in the East. so educated that it will force this group to stand henorably by all obligations under-taken and cause the group to realize the seriouspess to the future of American inter assuming and he at all times ready to die harge them. In other words all pray that here may be no repetition of the Canton

Japan's constant attitude and recent actions form the most vital question at pres-ent before the Chinese Government. The ent before the Chinese Government. Chinese as a race, in contradistinction to the Manchus, will regard all troubles coming ness, inability and corruptness of the Manchu Throne. This will carrespondingly tend to solidify and awaken the latent opposition always existing in the empire. n always existing in the empire.

On the other hand the Jananese realize that they are playing with fire and that a boycott by all China similar to that completely cause national bankruptcy caused the Canton boycott, the indemnity has never been paid to Japan. She has already suffered so much financially from this boycott that the question of the paynent of that indemnity is completely shelved. and apparently Japan has not the nerve to

In the use of the boycott the Chinese seen to have at last grasped a weapon fairly effective against all comers. The latest is against the British interests and has just been started at Riukiang, in the Yangtse The merchants and people hav panded themselves together not to patronze goods or persons shipped by steamer of the dissatisfaction caused by the way the milk could not withstand the transpo British have handled a case occurring in the Consular Court at Kiukiang. The constable of the British concession at that port i ation by a British physician revealed no njuries suffered at the hands of the con stable. The Chinese, becoming excited some days later had another examination made, also by a foreign physician.

This autopsy showed that injury had been done the Chinaman. The case was investisated by the British Crown Advocate from hanghai, also by the Consular Court official at Kiukiang. In both instances the con-stable was absolved from blame. Hence

The boycott seems to be the one means of esistance left to the Chinese against which the foreign Governments can exercise the least effective restraint. Pressure can be

between the Wai Wu Pu (Foreign Office) and the Heuch Pu (Educational Board), each wishing to control the matter and expend the money. The Wai Wu Pu wants to send young boys, 15 years of age or younger, who will get not only a complete education but also some definite results in the way of character formation.

The Educational Board desires to send older boys, 20 years and over, who will receive only a sort of finishing off process similar to the Edvantains so many thousands of Chimese students have received in Japan in the last few years. It is under-

stood that a party of 100 will leave within the next two months and that 70 per cent; or more of them will take industrial or prac-tical courses. This is decidedly, a step in the right direction. China has now a good The Prince Regent, who started under many young men who are more or less abl to discuss politics, principles of politica economy, &c., but few or none who are com-

team engineers, mining engineers, &c. Mr. Fairbanks has been received everywhere in China in a most co-fied and hospitable manner. sociability, has made him a favorite every-where. His interest in all manner of questions, his ability to get at the root of the matter being examined, the good judgment he shows in forming his conclusions, and the practical knowledge he brings to bear which they have not the slighest qualificaon all have created a most favorable imfrom statesmen of the calibre of Mr. Fair banks cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the mutual relations and good

Sir Chen Tung Liang Ch'eng, former Chinese Minister to the United States and for the past year director-general and presi-dent of the Canton end of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has arrived in Pekin. During his administration of the office he has shown great friendliness to American engineers and interests, in spite of the bad conduct of the American financial group formerly in control of that line. Sir Liang looks to be in the best of trim, a high Government appointment

There is a great contrast between Sir Liang and Chang Yin Tang, the newly ap-pointed Minister to America. The latter is a much smaller man of much less impressive and dignified bearing. The new ister has not had the advantage of a foreign education and speaks no English. will of itself badly handicap him as comsors. He accompanied Teng Shao Yi-when Tibetan convention. After that he was special Commissioner to Tibet in 1905; Assistant Resident to Tibet in 1906; since his return some months ago he has been employed in the Foreign Office.

Some surprise has been expressed at his election for this important mission when there are so many able foreign educated Chinese officials who are available. It would seem that one of the latter who has been educated in the United States and understands something of the workings of the Government, the customs and manners of the people, would be a more suitable selecion of Mr. Chang is not yet known.

Mr. Yung Kwei has recently arrived in Pekin direct from- Washington, where he has been for many years as the real working member of the Chinese Legation. It is America and will be in charge of all Chinese students attending American colleges. For this position he is eminently fitted and it is

The papers report that China and Japan their Manchurian differences. From the as might have been expected, that Japan portant points. As a son to China's vanity she withdraws her claims to ownership of Chientae on behalf of the Coreans (to which rightful claim), but opens it up to commerce therein, who have control (practically) in that they have the right to be present at the trial by Chinese officials of all civil and criminal cases in which Coreans are in-

Japan again reasserts her right to proand Fakumen railway; she retains the der, in which even the simple blocks Fushus and Penhsihu coal mines; her claims in the Antung-Mukden line are recognized; the branch line from Ta-shih-chiao chwang is recognized as a part of the south Manchurian line; the Kwanchengtze and of the latter must be on the same conditions

HANKOW, China, September 6 ROQUEFORT CHEESE.

Methods of Transforming Sheep's Milk Into an Export Product.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports. The care nec juefort to visit the various factories. This industry consumes annually about 92.430 rallons 300 dairies in the Aveyron and adjoining depart-ments and the herds of sheep from which the supply is obtained are estimated at 600,600.

The milk must be pure unskimmed sheep's milk unadulterated with water or with any other milk. Inspectors are employed and instruments used to detect fraud. The green hills of the Aveyron, which furnish fine pastures for feeding the sheep, play no small part in the quality of the milk and

the celebrity of Roquefort cheese.

An average of 100 liters (1 liter=1.0867 quarts) of sheep's milk will produce about 24 kilos (kilo=2.2 pounds) of fresh cheese, whereas in the departments of the Rhone, the Puy-de-Dome, and the cantal & requires 100 liters of cow's milk to make 15 kilos of imitation Roquefort cheese. These imitations comprise the Forme de Cantal, Bleu d'Auvergne, Bleu de Gex. &c. Roquefort cheese has a more delicate taste and rich but-ter color, while the imitations have a bitter taste. soon become a deep yellow after cutting, and whe flying the British flag. This has grown out is said that cheese manufactured partly with cow's the temperature.

The dairies are in dry and airy spots, and the

whitewashed walls, cemented flo celearing a crowd away from a street corner or a similar place had occasion to poke a coolie in the side with a cane or stick. In a few hours the ceolie was dead. An examination by a British physician revealed no injuries suffered at the hands of the consists of three rooms, in the second of which a temperature of 55° F, is recorded by the thermometer the year round. The milk is first heated to a temperature of over 80° F, and curdled by the addition of renet. The curds pass through various processes of draining; salting, moulding, &c., but to state this generally gives only a slight idea of the time and care necessary. From start to shipment it requires fifty to sixty days to turn out a satisfactory product. The various operations might be briefly stated as follows: (i) Treatment of the milk—skimming, beating, curding, dividing of the shaft. It has not yet been decided of the milk—skimming, heating, curding, dividing the curds, draining, putting into moulds and scat-tering with powder of stale bread crumbs, tasting, hardening: (2) treatment of cheese at factory receiving and weighing, first and second salting, brushing, plereing and classifying, placing in caves, first turning, maturing in caves, second turning, second classifying, maturing continued, thir and last turning before expedition

The preparation of the bread is a long and in-teresting part of the process. A special kind of bread is moistened and left to mould in a cave for about two months. It is then cut into small-pieces, dried, ground and bolted. The payder thus obtained is scattered over the layers of curds as they are placed in the moulds. This makes the

GREEK ART FROM THE SEA farbles and Bronzes Taken From Old Wreck Off the Coast of Tunis. From the Kölnische Zeitung.

The excavations from the bottom of the sea which the Director of Antiquities of Tunis has caused to be made of Mahdia have led this summer to new and surprising discoveries. The ancient ship which san of Africa held within itself a whole museum of ancient works in marble and bronze. With true ardor the Greek divers who discovered the treasure on the sea bottom brought one piece after another to the surface during May and June. That was no slight work, for the bulk of the ship's cargo consisted of a large number of marble and .65 meters in diameter. One of then some idea of the architecture to which the columns, the many column bases and the richly adorned Ionic capitals belonged Among other marble pieces the report of the Director of Antiquities at Tunis, . Merlin, mentions a number of triangular

bases or pillars resting on griffin feet, the lateral surfaces surrounded by strings of beads in relief; they bore crowns with rich ornamentation of oak and acanthu milk jars adorned with bacchic reliefs, Borghese vase in the Louvre. Moreover marble statues, of which up to the presen two naked torsos, a statuette of the hunting Artemis, ten heads of laughing satyrs, larger than life; a faun, several female and a number of children's statuettes have been raised. Many statues are badly dis-figured by the barnacles that have grown pon them; in one of the women statu tombstone relief representing a funera part was also found.

in bronze are represented in large numbers Among them are a statue of Eros which served as a candelabrum, atyrs, dancing Cupids, man bearing a mask, busts that serve as brackets or supports; likewise an Athene with the helmet, of very fine workmanship: Artemis with the quiver on he houlder: then heads of horses, mules, ducks further, lion heads, masks of bearded men and Bacchantes, griffins, which belonged to articles of furniture. A vase handle is made plaque has on it two griffins; columns can bra. Charming lamps complete the rich col The greatest surprise, however, was

caused by four Greek inscriptions. The first is a simple, sepulchral column for a the second contains in twenty-three lines a resolution of the Paraloi, a district in third inscription also the word Paraloi can be read; the fourth comes from the temple of Ammon in Athens and names the votive to this god in the fourth century before have signed two conventions covering all cient ship came from Attica before it was North Africa.

equipment. The anchor has been hoisted to the surface; further, many tamphore sed for water, oil and wine; in one of these remnants of pitch could be made out. Alse an earthenware lamp, perhaps of the first century before Christ, in which the wick less to the crew, as did two little handmills laden ship was steering from the Attic coast can hardly be doubtful. No one bu Roman provincial official or dealer in antiquities could have gathered together o hibit the construction of the Hsinmintun the ship this select quantity of Greek pluninscriptions are not lacking, and for the purpose of fetching it to Italy. How many in the Italian museums may formerly have many of them may have sunk in the sea!

VENICE'S NEW CAMPANILE. Ancient Structure to Be Reproduc

From the Tablet.
When it was decided to rebuild the fallen tower of the Campanile of St. Mark's an estimate of £72,000 was accepted for the already been spent. It is now calculated ample provision has already been made for the Campanile from the level of the piazza it will be 325 feet 314 inches, of which up to the present moment 179 feet, or somewhat more than half, has been finished. That is to say the base and the shaft are now complete. There still remains to build the belfry proper; the dado ("die") or obieng pyramidical roof; and the acrotero, or pinnacle at the top of that again, which support the angel that is to crown the whole edifice. It is calculated that if there are no more Byzantine questions such as delayed the reconstruction of the tower in its earlier stages, questions as to quality of brickwork and number of steps, the work can be insugurated in from eighteen months to two

ears from now; that is, in the jubilee year

of 1911.

Though the architects and engineers have set before themselves an exact reproduction of the ancient Campanile, certain modifica-tions have been introduced for greater security which will escape the eyes of all but experts. The thirty-six inclined planes of the old shaft reposed on arches, and appear to do so still, whereas the vaulting of the new shaft is false and the real support is provided by iron clamps fastened into the masonry and forming a gigantic framework of iron which would stand, it is of the shaft. It has not yet been decided whether when the Campanile is finished this will be converted into a passenger lift. found in the seven stages or supports of the Campanile, which are no longer made of beams but of iron and cement. When the belfry proper is built it is substitute three pillars for a heavy wall covering them over with a light mask, so that from the outside they will appear the

As powerless to handle the local At the people as is the central Government, the United States to interfere in Jairs of the States. The Vicercy of Bo, under whose administration the oth has been so effectively worked, has lived substantial promotion. Apparity the central Government is not sorry if does not hold the Vicercy responsible at his attempts to suppress the boycott ear inserticutual; but after all is said and ione, what moral right has any Government to say that a certain people shall purchase a certain cales of goods and shall purchase a certain class of goods and shall purchase it the from merchants of a certain race; the from merchants of a certain race; the from merchants of a certain race; the first merchants of the students under way to the Boxer indemnity is at least suming definite shaps; but there is some studied with which the arrange and source of the Boxer indemnity is at least suming definite shaps; but there is some studied with which the arrange and source of the students under way to the Boxer indemnity is at least suming definite shaps; but there is some studied with which the companied of the containing a dedication of the students with the containing a decident of the students with the sum of the students with the students with the sum of the studen name is thus harmoniously united. Vatican and Quirinal for once in unison, on the second bell of St. Mark's. While the paudi aimature and inscription are confined to this bell alone, all four new bells bear the portrait and armorial basrings of the Venitian Pope, their donor, together with the date. Between them the five belis weight ten tons; the only absolutely new portion of them consists of the clappers.